

JASON NS

LEATHERFACE

Part 2 of 3

"A Day in the Life..."

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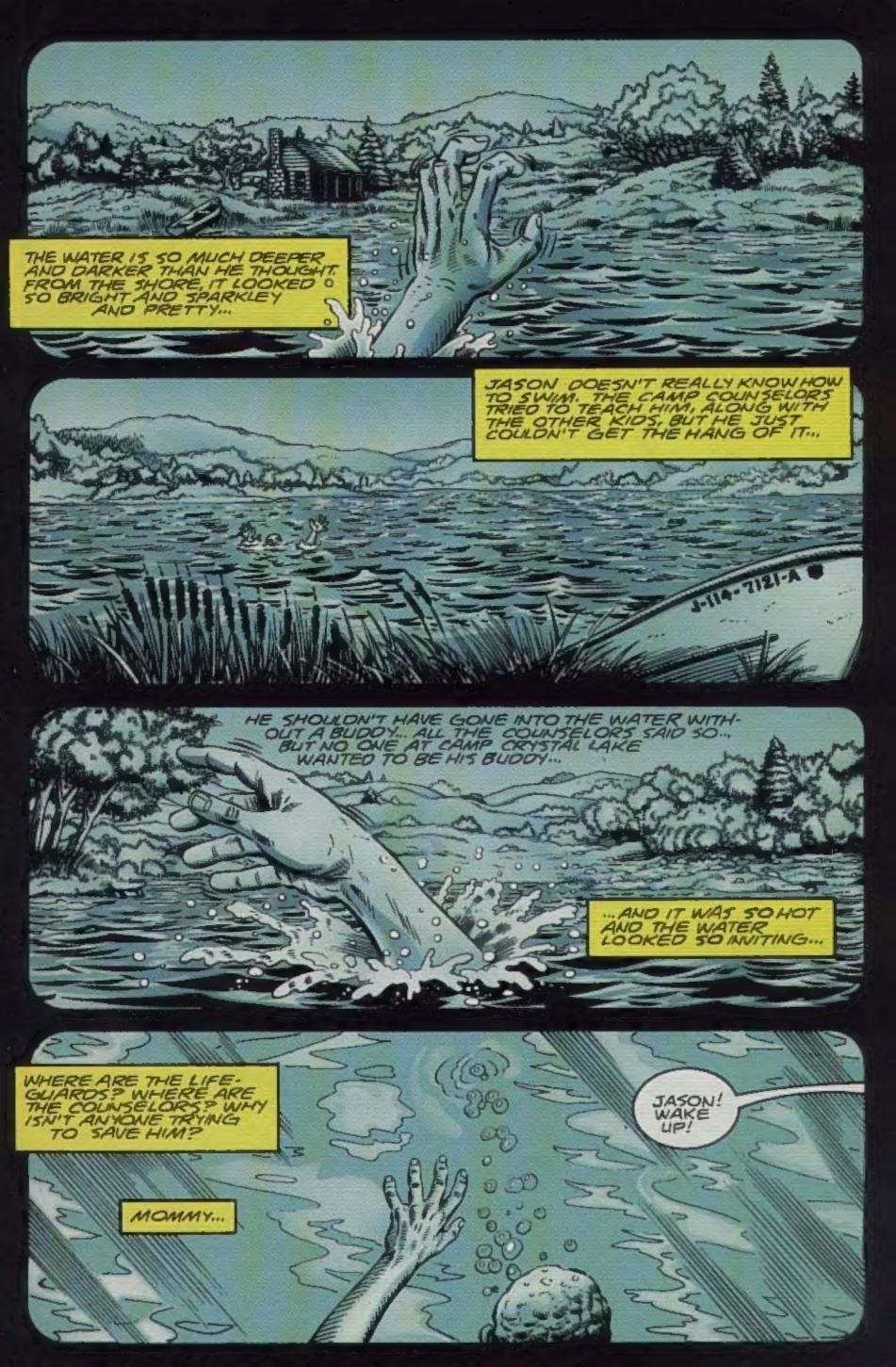
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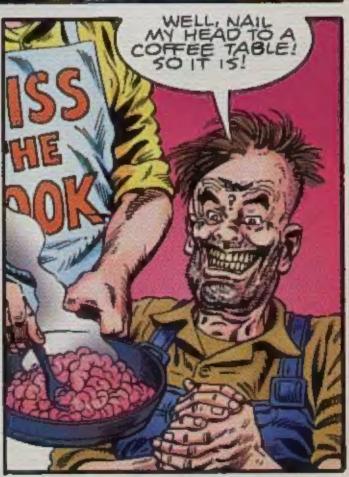












































US SLAUGHTERS HAVE ALWAYS
BEEN DEMONS IN THE
KITCHEN! WE JUST HAVE
A WAY WITH MEAT, YOU
KNOW?

BUT BARBECUE AND
CHILI'S ALL VERY FINE
AN' GOOD-BUT I
WANT TO MOVE UP!





THEN MEBBE I COULD SAVE UP ENUFF MONEY AND BUY ME A DOUBLE-WIDE AND A SATELLITE DISH AND SPEND THE REST OF MY LIFE NOT WORRYING ABOUT A GOO-DAMN THING EXCEPT WHEN WHEEL OF FORTUNE' COMES ON..."













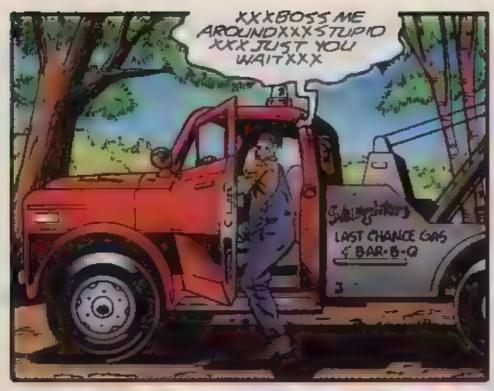












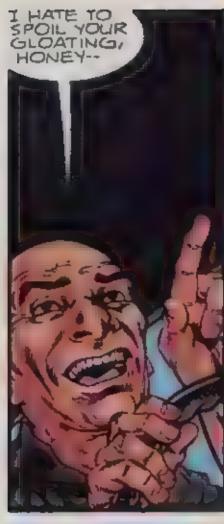
















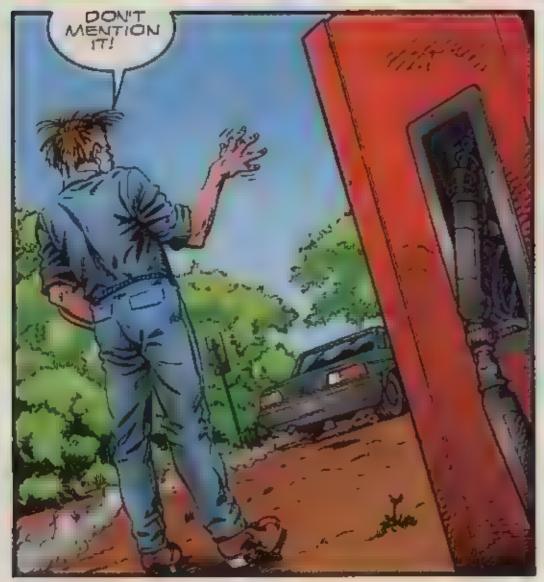
































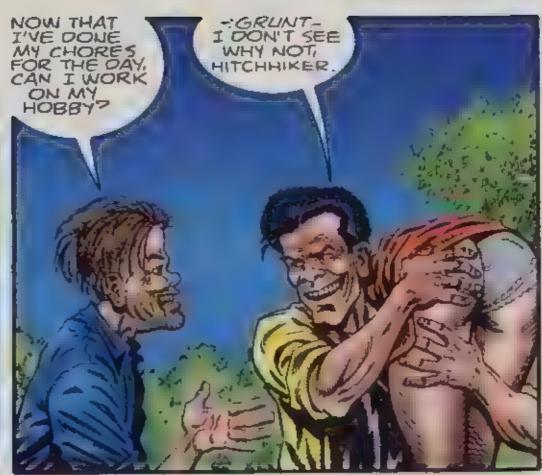












































































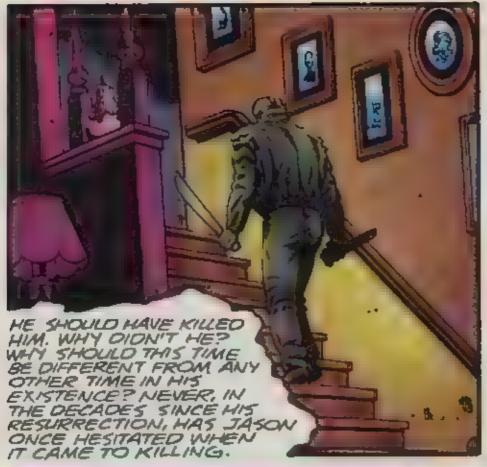










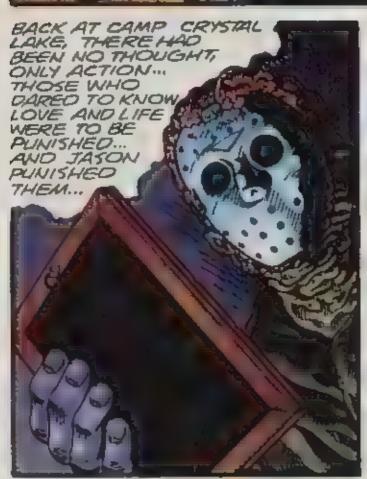


IN FACT, EVERYTHING ABOUT THE LAST FEW DAYS HAS BEEN ATYPICAL, PER-HAPS BEING SEPARATED FROM THE FAMILIAR ENVIRONS OF CRYSTAL LAKE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS STRANGE CHANGE IN HIS BEHAVIOR.









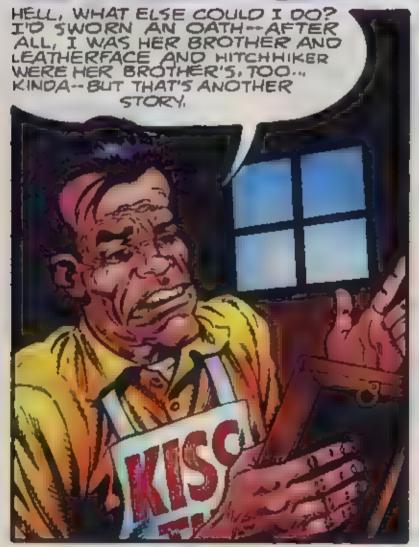


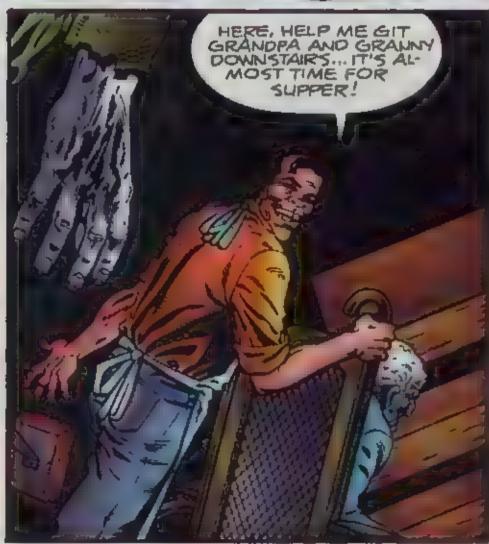














Last issue, novelist C. Dean Andersson gave us his gut-reaction (or should we say gut-wrenching-reaction) to such ground-breaking horror movies as FRIDAY THE 13th and THE TEXAS CHAINSAW MASSACRE when they first hit the big wide screen. Join us this month, as another talented scribe takes us back to the beginning of horror movies and talks about what all these cuddly monsters mean to him...

—The Editor

KEEP TELLING YOURSELF "IT'S ONLY A MOVIE..."

by Ric Meyers

dear. That's what it's all about. Fear of the known is terror. Fear of the unknown is Initially, the horror. great horrors of cinema came from the great horrors of literature. Two of the most memorable silent horror pictures were based on Mary Shelley's Frankenstein (the first filmed in 1910) and Bram Stoker's Dracula - although, for reasons of rights, the first movie version of that was called Nosferatu (1921), the German word for "vampire."

By any name, they were born of the greatest fear of all: fear of death. Both title creatures were monsters who had been created to beat that greatest of unknowns - the mystery we all get to solve. The Frankenstein Monster was death from life, and a perennial source of inspiration for moviemakers, but even that monster couldn't compete with the inherent fascination of the vampire, whose cinematic incarnations outnumber all others by about two to one.

The reason for that, perhaps, is that the vampire also represents the second most potent fear that afflicts the human race: fear of sex. Although the vampire legend was created in China, Bram Stoker used it to represent the sexually unrepressed European male coming into stiff and proper Britain to sweep the innocent flower of English girlhood off its virginal feet.

All the other monsters of moviedom were rays from the sun of Frankenstein and Dracula. The Mummy (first filmed in 1932) was another confrontation with death, attired in the exotic trapping of Egyptology. The Werewolf (1913) and The Wolf Man (1941) were other examinations of sexual fear, in which the bestial nature of man is given free rein. Robert Louis Stevenson made that particular horror overt in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (first filmed in 1920), in which, once the latter character was unleashed from the repressed subconscious of the former, he openly and slaveringly cavorted with all manner of trollop.

Sure, there was the occasional Creature from the Black Lagoon and Phantom of the Opera, but the real gold was in these few, famous, aforementioned monsters, just waiting to be mined by the properly exploitative filmmaker. Most studios thought these fiends were below Pictures. It needed money and thought little of using the beasts to entice the audience. Happily, they also thought nothing of doing the best job they possibly could with the productions.

Director James Whale didn't

think a of a these a pictures as

biodegradable junk, but rather as epic tales of humans fighting their cosmic fate – which is exactly what they were. They had beautiful, baroque settings and the best actors the producers could find. Originally, Hungarian stage actor Bela Lugosi was to play both Count Dracula and Frankenstein's monster, but he turned down the latter role because he did not consider the monosyllabic part potent enough. That set the stage for the imposing British actor Boris Karloff

The visualizations of all the afore-mentioned monsters in the 1930s were excellent, and are still the standards to which all others are compared. But Holly wood has a nasty habit of repeating winning formulas until they are tired, and, ultimately, become satires of themselves.

to run with the role and create a cinematic icon.

Frankenstein's Monster had already gone the lampoon route with the entertaining and amusing **Son of Frankenstein** (1939), featuring the last appearance of Karloff as the monster and an exceptional performance of sustained hysteria by Basil Rathbone (the screen's most famous Sherlock Holmes), in the title role. (In fact, a huge amount of Mel Brooks' **Young Frankenstein** (1974) came directly from this movie.)

With the huge success of Abbott & Costello Meet Frankenstein (1948), it became clear that Universal's main monsters had gone completely camp. There's still some fun to be in such titles as House of Frankenstein (1944) and Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man (1943), but, for the most part, the work was uninspired and, even worse, dull.

It seems the fears that powered these creatures were no longer as relevant after World War II. Instead, as of August 1945, audiences had a new, much more tangible fear to dread – the atomic bomb. Through its radiation, a new cinematic lineage was formed: the Godzilla (1953) Japanese monster series and the "giant insect fear films of the '50s." Starting with the best of the lot – the giant ant movie, Them (1954) – and moving in an entertaining way through spiders (Tarantula,

1955), praying mantises (The Deadly Mantis, 1957), and even grasshoppers (The Beginning of the End, 1957) - there were plenty of mutated, giant-sized creepy-crawlies to keep audiences occupied.

Our eternal fear foundation was given a new lease on life in the late '50s by way of England's Hammer Films, which added a graphic and imaginative grand guignol to visualizations of the living dead. Supporting actors Christopher Lee and Peter Cushing were promoted to starring roles, and, with veteran director Terence Fisher bringing class to the bloody goings-on, they played monster, monster-maker, and monster-killer with hitherto unseen energy and decadent style.

Lee's Dracula (Horror of Dracula, 1958) remains the screen's most fearsome, while Cushing's arrogant, amoral, and ultimately tragic Baron

Frankenstein (The Curse of Frankenstein, 1957) rendered the monster he created in each of his subsequent films practically superfluous. Even the clearly sexist ...and Frankenstein Created Woman (1967) transcended its origins, thanks to Hammer's adult approach and Peter Cushing's innate nobility. His charisma, and that of Christopher Lee, were about the only things that kept their respective series watchable as the law of diminishing returns eroded the films to such laughable and boring trash as The Satanic Rites of Dracula (1973).

On this side of the Atlantic, death, sex, and radiation took a back seat to paranoia, represented by Senator Joseph McCarthy's power-mongering commie-hunting and the Cold War. The cinematic representation of the way Government power dehumanized the masses was the classic Invasion of the Body Snatchers (1956). It, in its own way, also begat a new slant on the zombie, which ultimately resulted in such stunning films as Night of the Living Dead (1968), Dawn of the Dead (1979) and Evil



A rare behind-the-scenes look at Jason getting a touch-up during Friday the 13th.



One of Nammer Films' last vampire films; Twins of Evil about a pair of female vampires played by twin ex-Playboy Playmates! (What did you think "Twins of Evil" meant? Oh! Get your mind out of the gutter!)

Dead I (1983) and II (1987).

For the next horror film trend, trust cinema legend Alfred Hitchcock to really shake things up. In 1960, Hitchcock directed Psycho, which was truly the first of the genre that, to this very day, remains the cinematic mainstay: the human being as monster. We no longer needed vampires and mummies when we had Ed Gein – the real-life, corpse-loving nutcase who inspired Psycho, Deranged (1974), and The Texas Chainsaw Massacre (1974) among others.

The latter title, which introduced a rabid audience to Leatherface, is the king of the movies which, like Jaws (1975), are remembered as a lot gorier than they actually were. Virtually bloodless, Massacre was also special in that it was legitimately frightening, as opposed to being simply gruesome. And, unlike most of the massmurder movies which came in its wake, Chainsaw's cast of killers really seemed to be psychotics, rather than posturing, overacting thespians.

Only the Devil himself, in the cinematic form of The Exorcist (1973) and The Omen (1976)

> series, could compete with the new monsters society was helping create. Ted Bundy and Jeffrey Daumer, serial killing machines, were truly frightening because they represented nothing but their own hate and need to destroy.

Suddenly, motivation was all but thrown out the window. Filmmakers were now free to portray monsters who killed simply for the sake of killing. We no longer needed the trappings of legend or myth. That much was clear in the successful murder movie Last House on the Left (1972), made by Wes Craven — who went on to create Freddy Krueger for Nightmare on Elm Street (1984) — and Sean S. Cunningham, who later created Jason Vorhees in the Friday the 13th (1980) series. In Last House, they started with a classic vengeance tale (inspired by Ingmar Bergman's seminal

art film Wild Strawberries [1957] of all things!) of daughters despoiled by sociopaths and families paying back, in kind, the rapists/murderers. That film begat the famous ad campaign that warned: "to avoid fainting, keep repeating, it's only a movie... only a movie... only a movie..."

Inspired by Last House's success, Cunningham cobbled together a budget to make a modern version of the kind of gore movie that, up until that time, had been the sole product of a marketmaster named Herschell Gordon Lewis. Lewis had made his fame in the '60s, making nasty, lurid, amateurish gorefests with titles such as Blood Feast (1963) and Two Thousand Maniacs (1964). Cunningham did him one better by combining decent filmmaking technique with a game cast (which included Betsy Palmer and Kevin Bacon) and a young makeup genius named Tom Savini.

Even with Bacon in the cast, Savini's special effects were the real stars of Friday the 13th, stitched to a throbbing plotline that saw someone graphically eliminated almost every seven minutes. Cunningham sold the independently-produced flick to Paramount Pictures, using such techniques as planting easily-scared "screamers" in the screenings to impress studio executives with the



Christopher Lee embodied Dracula from the late 50s through the 70s for Hammer Films.

film's fear factor. The Paramount publicity department certainly got into the bloodthirsty spirit of the picture, creating an amazingly effective ad campaign that took the form of a body count. Friday the 13th remains a classic of its kind - the perfect bookend to that initial marketing ploy that warned "...it's only a movie..."

But now the line between the movies and real life is getting thinner, what with the increasingly fearsome film examinations of serial murder, such as the mesmerizing Silence of the Lambs (1993) and the mean-spirited Seven (1995).

Fear of death. Fear of sex. Or is that actually the fear of "life"? The fear of living up to your potential? Is that what all this bloodshed is really about?

Maybe. But maybe fright fests are also a way of actually getting in touch with our own bestial sides, or a way to let off steam from our complex subconsciouses. Who knows?

All I can say for sure is that, after all these years, our fears really remain the same. Only the monsters have changed.

Ric Meyers has been assistant editor for the Atlas Comics line, associate editor for Storing magazine, and head writer for Fangoria. As consulting editor for Fancial Monsters of Filmland, he was responsible for putting the unmasked Jason Vorhees on the cover of that esteemed publication. He has contributed to CBS recent Tralight Zone series, ABCs



new Calumbo, and has been featured on both Arts & Entertainment and The Discovery Channel. Among his most popular nonfiction books are The Great Science Fiction Films, For One Week Only: The Warld of Exploitation Films, TV Detectives, Murder on the Air, and Martial Arts Mones. His recent fiction includes a horror trilogy for Dell Books. Fear Itself, Linning Hell, and Worst Nightmare. He is currently scripting the Jackie Chan comic book for Topps Comics, and he is the movie columnist for Inside Kung-Fu and The Amacheir Detective magazines.

Grrection

Dear Renée:

Not content with just thanking you on phonemail, here it is in writing. THANKS! I'm proud to be part of Jvsl. I.

I loved it, right down to the "Suggested for Demented Readers" on the front. Bisley's cover painting is wonderful. And your color work really made the fine Butler/Montano art come alive. Collins' story was an intriguing start, lots of nice touches. But since it begins after the 6th Jason, how's she going to get Jason chained up back at the bottom of Crystal Lake for the beginning of the 7th Jason, especially since in the comic they were going to drain Crystal Lake! Yes, I'm intrigued.

Who did the lettering on the "Halloween Chainsaw Hockey" title? Please tell 'em I really liked it. From my background in art and graphic design, using type as a design element was/is always a favorite (the title lettering on the cover was nicely done, too). All in all, you couldn't have made my article look better. So, thanks, again. But the error I mentioned on the phone, for the record:

In my original I said BLACK SUNDAY, not BLACK SABBATH. I liked Mario Bava's BLACK SABBATH, too, especially the Boris Karloff vampire story that ended it, but the Barbara Steele vampire film is Mario Bava's BLACK SUNDAY. People sometimes think that's wrong because of the Superbowl blimp movie of the same name made from Thomas Harris' BLACK SUNDAY novel. Maybe I should have used the original Italian title. It translates to MASK OF THE DEMON or MASK OF THE DEVIL. I hope we can let readers know I know my SUNDAYs from my SABBATHs. Maybe put a note in the back of JvsL 2 or 3?

About that comic (as mentioned on the phone and in the article) where we get Jason out of the sewers of NYC at the end of Jason 8 and back to Crystal Lake for Jason 9. he jumps from body to body in 9 with the help of that ugly slugthing that crawls out of him and down people's throats, so the slug-thing comes out of the dead boy Jason in the sewer then goes on a scenic body-to-body jumping spree in NYC as it heads back to Crystal Lake like a lethal salmon heading home to spawn. The possibilities are gorendous, Jason vs. NYPD Bluesque.

--Dean

Thanks, Dean! Sorry for the mistake.